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# Glendale Rural District Council

## REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health Year 1958



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1958

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Rural District Council of Glendale.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to submit the Annual Report for 1958.

The fall in the estimated mid-year population (7,440) continues unabated with a drop of 30 compared with a decrease of 50 in the preceding year. The peak year for the post war period was 1948, when the population was estimated to be 7,800.

Births exceeded deaths this time by 28, and the birth rate rose from 12.98 to 13.97, which is still below the national rate of 16.40.

I am pleased to report that only 2 infant deaths were registered, giving a rate of 19.23 per 1,000 live births. The national rate was 23.10.

This year, in accordance with the Ministry of Health instruction, the neonatal mortality rate is given. The rate is for the first four weeks of life and is important because influences operating during and immediately after birth cause the majority of deaths during this period. From four weeks to twelve months, infections and accidents are usually the principal causes. This rate was also low, being 9.61 per 1,000 live births.

Similarly, the stillbirth rate of 9.52 is below the rate for England and Wales (21.60), and the death rate (10.48 per 1,000 of the population) is again below the national one (11.70), so that all of the mortality rates this year can be viewed favourably.

Exactly the same number of people died during 1958 as in 1957, namely 78. 45 of them were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system and 10 were assigned to cancer. The respective percentages for these two groups of diseases were, therefore, 58% and 13% of all deaths. The proportions for the previous year were 60% and 11.54% respectively. Further breakdown of the deaths from diseases of the heart and circulatory system shows that 17 were assigned to coronary heart disease and 16 to other heart disease.

Coronary disease thus accounted for 22% of all deaths; 9 males and 8 females fell victim to this disease; 4 males, before the age of 65 years, and 1 female prior to this age.

In the Registrar General's Decennial Supplement on Area Mortality, England and Wales, 1951, a higher incidence of deaths from coronary thrombosis is shown for the North and West of the Country. There is also a definite gradient in social classes among men aged 20 to 64 years; the higher incidence being in the professional classes and lowest in the partly skilled and unskilled occupations. In this age group, married women do not show the same social gradient. It is interesting to note that the deaths in the same age group from this disease which occurred in the district, are divided in the Registrar General's classification of occupational groups as follows:

C L A S S I F I C A T I O N	MALE	FEMALE
Class I (Professional etc.)	- (1)	- (1)
Class II (Intermediate occupations)	1	- (1)
Class III (Skilled occupations)	1 (2)	- (2)
Class IV (Partly skilled occupations)	1 (2)	1 (2)
Class V (Unskilled occupations)	1	- (1)
T O T A L S	4 (5)	1 (7)

(Figures in brackets are deaths at age 65 years and over)

The changing pattern of disease and causes of death is shown in Table 2. One notable feature is the relatively high incidence from heart diseases, which includes coronary disease, hypertension with heart disease and other heart disease, but it will be noticed there has been no real increase in the incidence from 1936. Vascular lesions of the nervous system are higher from 1940 onwards, but again from this date, there is no significant trend. Similarly, although there is some fluctuation in the figures from year to year, there is no significant change in respect of deaths from cancer. Unfortunately, it was not possible to differentiate the sites affected by cancer, and thus ascertain any change in this sphere. No case of lung cancer was notified this year. In general, the average age at death was 68 and 28% died before the age of 65.

Infectious diseases were again quiet and did not create any serious problem. Although only 16 cases of whooping cough were notified, it is likely that many others suffered from a mild or abortive infection because of previous immunisation. The number of children being immunised in the district is still high; the immunity index being 84% (1 - 4 age group). Table 6 shows the age groups immunised and it will also be seen that the number of secondary or reinforcing injections is lower than those receiving a primary course. However, I must again praise the parents for their response and express my sincere thanks to the family practitioners and Health Visitors for their efforts in achieving and maintaining this high standard of immunisation against diseases which were hitherto serious and frequently fatal.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis received the same gratifying support. 1,509 children (86%) received at least two injections since the advent of the scheme. I am glad to state that this very good response was experienced throughout my area, i.e. North Northumberland, where a total of 11,000 out of an estimated number of 13,000 children received the vaccine, giving 85% for the area as a whole. In September, 1958, the Minister made the vaccine available to the 15 - 25 age group, but the response by this group was not good. In North Northumberland, 300 out of an estimated number of 7,040 have had two doses of the vaccine, and early in 1959, efforts will be renewed to encourage these persons to come forward for their own protection.

The Public Health Inspector, in his section of the report, Page 15, shows a table of animals killed and percentages affected with tuberculosis for the years 1949, 1952, 1955 and 1958. It will be noticed that the number of cattle, sheep and pigs killed, has increased markedly, while the number of calves slaughtered, fell during 1958. The most interesting feature of this table is a drop in the percentage of cattle and cows found to be affected with tuberculosis dropping from an average of 11.80% to 1.00% in cattle, and to Nil% in cows. In addition, the percentage of pigs found to be affected with disease other than tuberculosis decreased from 42.80% to 1.00%.

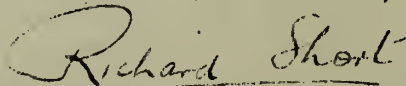
I have included in my report a survey of Local Health Services and would like to record my appreciation of the help I have received from the County Medical Officer and his staff and also from the Secretary of the Berwick upon Tweed Hospital Management Committee.

Finally, may I again record my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee and my appreciation of the help I have received from the Surveyor, Public Health Inspector, the Clerk and their staffs.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES - NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

It is now ten years since the inception of the National Health Service, and although Local Health Services under Part III of the Act are administered by the County Council, I would like to give a resumé of these services and also to include the services provided locally by the Regional Hospital Board.

Administrative Arrangements

In North Northumberland from July, 1948, all the services were administered centrally by the County Medical Officer and the County Health Committee until 20th November, 1951, when an Area Sub-Committee was established for North No. 2 Area. This area included the Urban Districts of Alnwick and Amble, and the Rural Districts of Alnwick and Rothbury. Certain functions were delegated to this Sub-Committee but the central administration continued. On 1st June, 1955, the appointment of Area Executive Medical Officer combined with the post of Medical Officer of Health for the District Councils was made and an office established in Alnwick to carry out the delegated functions. At the same time, an Area Sub-Committee for North No. 1 Area was established and comprised the Borough of Berwick upon Tweed and the Rural Districts of Belford, Glendale and Norham and Islandshires.

The functions under the Act are now divided into two groups:-

- (1) Those administered by the County Health Committee, and
- (2) Those administered by the County Health Committee through the North Area Sub-Committees.

Under Group 1 the County functions include:

- A Care of Mothers and Young Children
- B Midwifery and Home Nursing
- C Health Visiting
- D Mental Health Services

Under Group II the following are administered locally:

- E Ambulance Service
- F Home Help Service
- G Measures relating to the Prevention of Illness and the Care and After-Care of Sick Persons
- H Measures relating to Vaccination and Immunisation
- I Measures in connection with the Prevention of Infectious Disease
- J Health Education
- K Management of Health Centres and other premises vested in the Local Health Authority

NORTH NO. 1 AREA

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Child Welfare Clinics are held weekly at Berwick and Tweedmouth, fortnightly at Belford, Horncliffe, Lowick, North Berwick, Seahouses, Scremerston and Wooler, and monthly at Milfield and Norham. Four of these clinics are attended by local general practitioners, and the remainder by Medical Officers employed by the County Council.

Ante-natal clinics are held at the Child Welfare Centre, Berwick, and the local doctors see their own patients at these clinics. Elsewhere, the ante-natal care is conducted in the surgery or in the patient's own home.

The Health Visitors and District Nurses attend the Berwick ante-natal clinics with the family doctors, and this co-operation is very commendable and to everyone's advantage.

#### Domiciliary Midwifery and Home Nursing

For the purpose of comparison, I have taken the years 1949 and 1958, and it will be seen, by reference to the table below, that there has been a marked decrease in the number of home deliveries.

Districts	Deliveries 1949	Deliveries 1958	Total Visits 1949	Total Visits 1958
Bamburgh	23	-	4112	-
Beadnell	6	-	854	-
Belford	23	6	1885	3506
Berwick	73	18	4490	4633
Cornhill	6	2	1865	1760
Ford	12	5	1728	1766
Holy Island	1	-	1527	214
Ingram	7	-	1522	-
Lowick	10	6	1688	1845
Norham	11	3	1822	2061
Scremerston	7	5	1793	1316
Seahouses	-	6	-	3630
Wooler	21	10	2060	2369
TOTALS:	200	61	25346	23100

It will also be noted that the total number of visits has decreased, but this is due to a reduction in staff and also the type of patient is changing, as many elderly people are now receiving nursing care and attention which claims a considerable amount of the nurse's time.

#### Ambulance Service

The change which has occurred in the Ambulance Service is evident by a study of the following table:

##### Ambulance Service North No. 1 Area, 1949 and 1958

Districts Served		1949	1958
Berwick Borough	Number of Journeys	905	2207
Norham & Islandshires R.D.	Number of Patients	1067	5390
Belford R.D.	Mileage	60366	120454
Glendale R.D.			
<u>Ambulance Car Service</u>			
Berwick Borough	Number of Journeys	263	1240
Norham & Islandshires R.D.	Number of Patients	269	4136
Belford R.D.	Mileage	25236	86177
Glendale R.D.			

#### Home Help Service

NORTH NO. 1 AREA	HOME HELPS EMPLOYED		CASES ASSISTED	
	F.T.	P.T.	F.T.	P.T.
1949	7	5	59	17
1958	1	32	8	94

Nearly 70% of cases assisted come into the category of elderly chronic cases and many have remained on the books for a few years. Households with chronic illness, infirmity, blindness, tuberculosis or persons living alone, are helped for as long as necessary and this large number of cases is catered for by part-time home helps who travel between cases daily and do domestic duties for these old people so that they can continue to live in their own homes. Home helps are also supplied in households where the mother requires assistance during confinement and where there is an acute emergency owing to illness.

It is of interest to note that 59 full-time cases received assistance in 1949, as against 8 full-time cases in 1958. The majority of these cases were home confinements and the change certainly appears to be due to the increasing number of hospital confinements.

The part-time worker is still found to be more beneficial to the home assisted and the increased number of such workers denotes the fact that more women are being employed in the morning hours. It has also been found more useful to enlist part-time workers who are willing to assist a home full-time for a short period when the need arises, and the use of willing neighbours to act as temporary home helps has been the best way to meet the demands for help in villages where transport is difficult.

The householder is expected to pay for the services of a home help, the amount to be paid being assessed on a scale which takes into account the income of the householder, the number in the family and the amount paid in rent and rates.

1949	NIL to 1/9d. per hour
1958	3d. to 3/3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour ( <u>Minimum</u> charge 2/6d. per week)

(Cases assessed at 3d. per hour who are in receipt of National Assistance, maximum charge 2/6d. per week)

Home helps are paid at the rate recommended by the Northern Provincial Council for Local Authorities' Services:

1949	1/8d. per hour
1958	3/1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour

There is no doubt that the Home Help Service, together with the Home Nursing Service, is of great importance if the pressure on hospital accommodation is to be relieved.

#### Regional Hospital Board Services

In the North No. 1 Area, there are two hospitals: Berwick Infirmary which deals with medical and surgical cases and Castle Hills Maternity Home.

#### Berwick Infirmary:

The existing building was first opened in 1874, when it is believed the available beds were approximately 12. The beds available immediately prior to the introduction of the National Health Service were, at 36, the same as at the present time. The total admission during 1947, amounted to 699 patients, whilst admissions during 1958 were 733. In 1947, only two consultants attended the hospital, one being Mr. E.L. Farquharson, F.R.C.S., Surgeon, and the other, the late Mr. Stenhouse, E.N.T. Specialist. These consultants held monthly outpatients' clinics.



The outpatients' facilities now available are as follows:

C L I N I C	D A Y
Chest	2nd & 4th Wednesdays of each month
Consulting Physician	2nd & 4th Mondays of each month
Consulting Surgeon	Alternate Tuesdays
E.N.T.	Every Friday
Gynaecological & Obstetric	2nd & 4th Thursdays of each month
Ministry of Pensions & National Insurance	1st & 3rd Thursdays of each month
Ophthalmology	2nd & 4th or 1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesdays of each month as applicable
Orthopaedic	Alternate Tuesdays
Psychiatric	Every Friday
Radiological	Every Wednesday
Speech Therapy	Every Thursday
Physiotherapy	Mondays to Fridays
Radiography	Mondays to Fridays

### Castle Hills Maternity Home

This Home was officially opened on 26th February, 1945. The first confinement did not take place until 28th April that year, and from then until 31st December, 1945, there were 101 admissions and 97 births recorded. The number of confinements during the calendar year 1958 was 375.

The following table shows the number of live births occurring at Castle Hills Maternity Home from February, 1945, to the end of December, 1958.

D I S T R I C T	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	TOTALS
Berwick Borough	57	133	136	157	158	139	132	155	161	159	148	165	185	182	2067
Alnwick District	5	24	24	16	28	20	33	8	6	2	2	3	7	10	188
Amble	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Belford & District	7	5	16	8	13	24	14	25	7	7	8	5	10	8	159
Birmingham	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Blyth	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Glendale	6	11	20	37	49	46	36	30	29	32	31	37	44	58	466
Lancashire	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leeds	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Morpeth	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Newcastle	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Norham & Islandshires	8	21	29	34	31	30	45	46	41	37	43	37	44	43	489
Scottish	13	7	14	10	27	32	41	31	46	53	51	61	64	74	524
Sheffield	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Surrey	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Yorkshire	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sussex	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leicester	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manchester	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Westmorland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Essex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wallsend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kirkby-Stephen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Staffordshires	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sunderland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Barnsley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Middlesbrough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Buckinghamshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Durham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
T O T A L S :	97	203	246	265	310	294	303	297	293	292	286	309	357	375	3927



GENERAL STATISTICS

The area of the district is 147,941 acres.

The number of inhabited houses is 2,627 and the number of new houses completed during the year is 20.

The rateable value is £57,188 and the sum represented by a penny rate is £212.

The estimated mid-year population is 7,440 and this figure is taken when calculating the Birth and Death Rate.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	56	44	100
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Totals	<u>57</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>104</u>

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population 13.97

Still Births

Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths 9.52

Total of live and stillbirths 105

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births 3.84

Death Rate of Infants under Four Weeks

Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) 9.61

Infant Deaths Under One Year

Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) 19.23

Legitimate Infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births) 20.00

Illegitimate Infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births) Nil

Deaths from Measles	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea	Nil

DeathsMale    Female    Total

41            37            78

Death Rate per 1,000 of the population 10.48

Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis Nil

Deaths from Other Puerperal Causes Nil

Deaths from Cancer 10.00

Table 1

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH1958

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Other)	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	1	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	-	1
"        "        Lung, Bronchus	-	-	-
"        "        Breast	-	-	-
"        "        Uterus	-	1	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	6	2	8
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	7	3	10
Coronary Disease, Angina	9	8	17
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	-	-
Other Heart Disease	6	10	16
Other Circulatory Disease	-	2	2
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-
Bronchitis	2	2	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	-	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	-	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	3	7	10
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	-	-
All Other Accidents	5	1	6
Suicide	-	-	-
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-
Totals:	<u>41</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>78</u>

CAUSES OF DEATH FROM 1931 — 1958

	1931	*1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	*1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	*1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958		
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	5	-	6	5	2	2	4	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	4	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1958		
Tuberculosis (Other)	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1957		
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1956		
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1955		
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1954		
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1953		
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1952		
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1951		
Cancer	9	-	18	9	8	17	13	14	-	11	15	15	9	-	10	13	13	9	12	6	6	20	12	15	10	14	9	10	1950	
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1949	
Diabetes	2	-	-	4	3	1	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1948	
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	5	-	8	4	9	5	6	5	-	10	16	14	12	-	8	19	21	15	19	17	17	11	16	19	9	17	12	10	1947	
Heart Diseases	23	-	16	15	10	33	32	17	-	50	36	35	30	-	42	31	32	30	34	38	38	41	45	34	42	34	35	33	1946	
Other Circulatory Diseases	7	-	4	4	7	7	5	2	-	1	2	3	3	-	3	1	6	3	2	4	4	2	-	2	4	7	3	2	1945	
Influenza	4	-	6	2	3	2	6	2	-	2	1	1	6	-	3	2	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	1944	
Pneumonia	9	-	4	6	3	1	4	6	-	-	3	1	1	-	3	6	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	1943	
Bronchitis	4	-	3	2	3	5	2	2	-	8	5	2	2	-	2	-	1	4	2	4	4	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	1942	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1941	
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	2	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1940	
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1939	
Nephritis & Nephrosis	2	-	2	3	4	1	3	2	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	2	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1938	
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1937	
Pregnancy, Childbirth & Abortion	-	-	1	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936	
Congenital Malformations	5	-	5	2	-	6	1	1	-	5	7	4	-	-	-	1	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	5	1935	
Other Defined & Ill-defined Diseases	15	-	12	14	12	12	13	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	5	1934	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1933	
All Other Accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1932	
Suicide	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1931	
Homicide & Operations of War	1	-	3	2	5	2	5	5	-	2	4	1	4	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	1930

\* Years 1932, 1939 & 1944 missing from records.



Table 3

INFANT MORTALITY

During the year ended 31st December, 1958.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE	PLACE OF DEATH
Cerebral Thrombophlebitis	10 months	Newcastle General Hospital
Intracranial Haemorrhage	4 days	Mona Taylor Home, Stannington

Table 4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever	1	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Whooping Cough	16	Puerperal Pyrexia	-
Diphtheria	-	Smallpox	-
Measles	2	Paratyphoid Fever	-
Pneumonia	6	Enteric Fever	-
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	-	Erysipelas	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	Food Poisoning	-
Dysentery	-		

Table 5

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Group	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
26-30	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	1		2		-		-	

Table 6

IMMUNISATION

TRIPLE ANTIGEN	DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATIONS							SECONDARY (REINFORCING) INJECTIONS						
	1 & Under	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total	1 & Under	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
11	80	3	1	-	1	-	85	-	1	-	25	23	4	53

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR & PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR1958

To the Chairman and Members of the Glendale Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1958.

INTRODUCTION

It gives me great pleasure to present my annual report in which are facts and comments relative to the activities of my Department during 1958.

All the new house erection schemes were completed during 1957. During the year under review no new schemes were begun.

Work carried out by my Department includes Housing Management, Management of Water Supplies and provision of new Supplies, Sewage Disposal Management, Public Cleansing, Food Inspection and Pest Control.

During the year, this Department has been staffed by myself as Surveyor & Public Health Inspector, an Assistant Public Health Inspector, a pupil assistant and a typist.

In October, Mr. J.G. Dixon, who has been my assistant during the past six years, terminated his employment to enable him to take up a post in the Fiji Islands. I should like to place on record my appreciation of his services, and wish him every success in his present capacity.

In conclusion, I should like to report my appreciation for the assistance I have received on many occasions from the Clerk of the Council and his Staff.

GENERAL INFORMATIONWater Supplies

The Council own seven separate water supply schemes, namely Wooler, Milfield, Branxton, Wark, Lowick, Bowsden and Chatton.

While the bacteriological quality of the water at Lowick remains good, the chemical nature of the water is still most unsuitable for a public supply. Due to this, the pump still has to be lifted at intervals of approximately three months. This is necessary in order to rid it of heavy iron oxide deposit which accumulates and restricts the flow of water. On top of this, owing to the diversion of heavy traffic through Lowick and the deteriorated state of the pipe work, numerous bursts are experienced throughout the year.

Whilst this state of affairs continues, heavy expenditure will persist until the Regional Water Supply Scheme becomes available.

Contract No. 3 of the Regional Water Supply Scheme had, by January, 1958, only progressed a few hundred yards past the Wooler storage reservoir. Although the path of the pipeline lay through excellent digging terrain, progress was very slow.

In an effort to hasten completion of the Contract, excavation was commenced at the Yellow Lodges at the beginning of April. Here again however, under apparently excellent conditions, progress was extremely slow.

Rough Excavation for the reservoir on Akeld Hill was begun on 17th April, and by December, it was still under construction.

The stream-crossing at Scott's Quarry was held in abeyance awaiting delivery of the necessary steel pipes. Work on this was commenced on 5th June, and completed in early August.

The crossing under the River Glen at Akeld, was commenced on 25th September, and completed on 16th October, but by the end of 1958, there still remained two or three hundred yards of excavation and pipe laying to be started and the reservoir was only about 50% complete.

On 29th July, Contract No. 4, from Milfield to Branxton, was begun by Messrs. Whitehead of Mansfield, and from the commencement, progress was speedy and was executed with the utmost efficiency.

Work was started on laying the main through Crookham Village during mid-October and completed about a fortnight later.

By the end of November, the Contract was completed except for the installation of a fire hydrant at Branxton and the piping arrangements at Milfield Hill Reservoir, which could not be started until water was available from Contract No. 3.

During the year under review, 34 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination. 26 were found to be satisfactory and 8 unsatisfactory. No samples were taken for chemical analysis.

#### Sewerage & Sewage Disposal

Unsatisfactory samples of sewage effluent continue to be received from Wooler, Lowick, Milfield, Branxton and Bowsden. The only two schemes which satisfy the River Board's periodical tests are those at Wark and Chatton.

#### Meat and Food Inspection

In the appendices attached to this report will be found particulars of food examined and condemned during the year. These can be compared with the last year's figures and their value assessed.

The Fatstock Marketing Corporation continue to run the Slaughter House in a most efficient manner. The Corporation employ their own Manager and Slaughtermen. Charges for slaughtering continue to be most reasonable. The Corporation undertake to give the local butchers slaughtering facilities which are not less advantageous than those enjoyed when the Council had full control. This arrangement seems to be working well and satisfying the local butchers and farmers.

#### Food Hygiene

I can again report that food preparation establishments in the district continue, generally, to be conducted satisfactorily. Traders are, as a whole, most anxious to operate their premises in a hygienic manner and generally co-operate with any suggestions made for the improvement of their property.

There are 26 food preparation premises in the district made up as follows:-

Catering Establishments ..	13
Butchers Shops .....	4
Wet Fish Shops .....	1
Fried Fish Shops .....	1
Bakers .....	5
Ice-cream Manufacturers ..	2

80 inspections were carried out during the year and any unsound food surrendered by shop-keepers was disposed of by burial in the tip. For the sixth consecutive year, I have no cases of food poison to report.

#### Milk and Dairies

The only dairy in operation in the district purchases bottled pasteurised milk from the C.W.S. Plant at Alnwick.



## Public Cleansing

The Public Cleansing Service undertaken by the Council has now been in operation for eight years. It continues to work very well and the number of collections are continually increasing.

This service now provides for removal of domestic refuse throughout the whole of the district apart from a few isolated premises in remote areas. Collections are made weekly or fortnightly in the villages, or monthly to the farming communities. It is pleasing to record that genuine complaints are few in number, as most complaints received are due to re-occupation of houses, after holidays, or during spells of adverse weather. This speaks highly of the conscientiousness of the employees to whom the credit should go, for ensuring a reliable service, often under trying conditions, particularly when a vehicle breaks down. There is no spare vehicle set aside for this purpose and it means that the Staff must make extra efforts during the succeeding days so that the service can be brought into normal routine.

During the year, the Council provided 22 B.S.S. dustbins by way of replacement and initial use to Council Houses and 42 have been provided to private individuals on repayment. The two low road freighters still prove most economical to run and taking into consideration the high mileage covered by the vehicles, repairs and replacements are relatively low.

The cost of cleansing for twelve months was £2,948. 9. 6d., the equivalent of 1/3d. in the £.

The annual mileage of the freighter MUR 282 was 7,580 miles and petrol consumption for this vehicle was 1,241 gallons, giving 6.1 miles per gallon. The annual mileage of the freighter DJR 381 was 8,048 miles and petrol consumed was 1,146 gallons, giving 7 miles to the gallon.

Check weighing of loads carried by the two vehicles was not carried out during the year due to difficulties in gaining access to the station weigh bridge and due to the fact that the vehicles were worked to capacity. Similarly to last year, however, it is estimated that a weight in the region of 2,000 tons was collected and tipped.

## Salvage

The collection of waste paper from premises within the district increased this year by 13 tons, giving a total for the year of 71 tons. The gross value of which was £608. 0. 2d.. After deducting a percentage paid to the Council's employees for baling, the net profit was £304. 0. 1d., a decrease of approximately £42 on last year. This drop is due to the restriction of intake by the Board Mills.

## Pest Control

10 business premises were serviced this year and inspections of private dwellings were carried out with a view to tracing infestation.

The sewerage systems are regularly treated and the refuse tip is also treated every quarter. The general public often refer to these places as likely sources of infestation and it does well to remind them that they receive systematic attention. Whilst rodents can very seldom be eradicated, nevertheless they can be kept under control by such methods. In many villages where there is congestion, and possibly old drainage systems, it is difficult to feel that the treatments have been entirely satisfactory.

The 10 cwt. Commer Van has now been in use for five years and is mainly used by the Council's part-time Rodent Operator, thus enabling him to carry out many more inspections than was previously possible. The annual mileage covered during the year was 6,780 miles and the petrol consumption was 268 gallons, giving 25.7 miles per gallon.

Factory Inspection

Generally satisfactory sanitary conditions were found in all the premises visited during the year. In the few cases where small infringements were found, they were rectified informally with the co-operation of the occupier.

Council Housing

As no new Housing Schemes were undertaken during the year, the number of houses owned by the Council remains the same as last year, except for the four demolished in St. Ninians Terrace.

Pre-War Houses	112
Post-War Houses	<u>311</u>
Total:	<u>423</u>

The cost of repairs per house for the year ended March, 1958, was £3. 19. Od., a decrease of 18/6d. on the previous year. The cost of supervision and management over the same period was £2. 15s. Od. per house.

Private Housing, Housing (Financial & Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1938 - 1946.

13 houses were completed under the terms of this act during the year. The total number of houses built under these provisions during the post-war period is now 85.

Housing Act, 1949 - 1954, as amended by Housing Act, 1957.

During the year, improvement grants were approved in respect of 49 dwelling houses. This is an increase of 4 on last year and the total number of houses which have received or are about to be given grant aid now amounts to 460. The total of approved expenses was £33,543. 2. 3d., and grant aid on these expenses was £15,502. 14. Od.. The amount paid out on grants during the year was £15,877.10. 5d. Improvements to 87 cottages were completed, giving a total of 384 completed.

Building Plans

84 plans were examined and premises inspected in connection with Building Byelaw applications. This is a decrease of 2 on last year. 60 applications for Planning Consent were received, an increase of 3 on last year. 54 of these were approved and 6 rejected.

Rural Housing Survey

The Housing situation as at 31st December, 1958, will be found in the appendices attached to this report. The adjustments for the figures last year, take into account, as far as possible, repairs, improvements to dwellings, as well as demolitions and closing orders. The number of houses in the first two categories still increase, due to improvements carried out under the Housing Act, 1949, as amended by the Housing Repairs & Rent Act, 1954.

MISCELLANEOUSGame Dealers

The number of Game Dealers in the district licenced to deal in game remains at 4.

Petrol Storage

The number of licences issued covers the storage of 69,290 gallons of petrol spread over 74 licences issued. 80 visits were made in connection with the renewal of expiring licences and new applications.



Conclusion

The number of workmen employed by the Council remains at 8. Work carried out by them includes water supply schemes, sewage disposal, controlled tipping, street and public cleansing.

Transport used on the work consists of two Shelvoke & Drewry 11 cu. yd. freighters and one 10 cwt. Commer Van.

During the year, no statutory notices were served and I found that both owners and occupiers were most co-operative and readily agreed to remedy any faults which were brought to their notice.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR R. FIELD

Surveyor & Public Health Inspector.

APPENDIX 1

Revised Housing Survey as at 31.12.58.

NO.	PARISH	C A T E G O R I E S							
		TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5	P	SP
1	Akeld	62	37	3	2	13	7	43	19
2	Bewick	43	14	6	8	14	1	36	7
3	Bowsden	53	25	4	-	18	6	45	8
4	Branxton	59	39	10	-	2	8	56	3
5	Carham	207	97	21	15	39	35	164	43
6	Chatton	225	99	20	8	73	25	147	78
7	Chillingham	39	26	4	2	3	4	34	5
8	Doddington	68	43	9	-	8	8	53	15
9	Earle	33	14	6	2	3	8	27	6
10	Ewart	45	17	12	2	7	7	38	7
11	Ford	254	127	37	15	34	41	217	37
12	Ilderton	45	34	3	2	2	4	42	3
13	Ingram	49	23	10	5	8	3	38	11
14	Kilham	74	40	2	1	15	16	57	17
15	Kirknewton	59	26	19	2	6	6	52	7
16	Lilburn	55	26	9	-	19	1	40	15
17	Lowick	247	82	41	27	44	53	217	30
18	Milfield	105	84	2	-	3	16	92	13
19	Roddam	47	27	4	6	7	3	39	8
20	Wooler	636	411	49	31	72	73	612	24
TOTALS		2405	1291	271	128	390	325	2049	356

N.B. P - Piped water supply into house irrespective of source of supply.  
 SP - Supply from standpipe, spring, pump or well, but not into house.

Total number of dwelling houses in district ..... 2667

Total number of agricultural dwelling houses in district ... 1014  
 - included in above total.

Industrial & business premises (i.e. business, industrial  
 & licenced premises and places of entertainment) ..... 263

Council property other than dwelling houses ..... 9



APPENDIX 2Public Water Supplies.

	A	B	Remarks
Wooler	612	24	Supplied from Regional Scheme. Excellent quality.
Lowick	617	8	From borehole - quantity poor although bacteriological quality good. High iron content causes deposit and corrosion to C.I. pipes.
Bowsden	45	8	Source fluctuates - main spring high iron content corrosial to C.I. pipes and deposit high.
Branxton	56	3	Regional Scheme.
Milfield	92	13	Regional Scheme.
Wark	35	17	Satisfactory quality and quantity.
Chatton	44	24	Satisfactory quality and quantity.

N.B. A - Piped supply into house.  
B - Dependant on standpipe only.

Water Supply and Sewerage.Progress Report on Schemes in Hand.

Name of Scheme and area to be served	W - Water S - Sewage	Estimated Cost	Position at 31.12.58
Regional Water Supply Stage 1			
Contract No. 2	W	£74,473	Completed
Contract No. 3	W	£31,306	80% Complete
Contract No. 4	W	£23,345	Completed

APPENDIX 3Carcases Inspected & Condemned

DESCRIPTION	CATTLE	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS
Number killed	1603	61	80	8776	1115
Number inspected	1603	61	80	8776	1115
All diseases except T.B.					
Whole carcasses condemned	17	4	4	105	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	594	7	10	198	49
% of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	37	17	17		1
T.B. only. Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	-		1
T.B. carcasses from which some part condemned	12	-	-	-	40
% of number inspected affected with T.B.	1	-	-	-	4
Weight of carcass meat condemned in stones	478	103	5	239	117
Weight of edible offals condemned in stones	269	17	2	107	21

Slaughtering Fees

Cattle	17/-	Sheep	4/9	Boars &	
Pigs	8/6	Calves	4/9	Sows	17/-

ANIMALS KILLED AND PERCENTAGE AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS  
YEARS 1949, 1952, 1955 & 1958.

		Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1949	516	93	221	2072	35
" "	1952	438	80	354	2334	270
" "	1955	650	116	89	6273	1242
" "	1958	1603	61	80	8776	1115
% of number	1949	65.00	-	7.70	12.90	42.80
inspected	1952	54.50	17.50	1.70	8.80	15.50
affected with	1955	55.69	25.86	11.23	3.91	7.65
disease other	1958	37.00	17.00	17.00	-	1.00
than T.B.						
% of number	1949	11.80	-	-	-	-
inspected	1952	7.00	15.00	-	-	0.37
affected with	1955	4.92	10.34	-	-	1.45
T.B.	1958	1.00	-	-	-	4.00

APPENDIX 4

Unsound Food		Surrendered	Seized	Proceedings
1. Beef (Home-killed)	Stones	581	-	-
2. Beef (Imported)	"	-	-	-
3. Mutton (Home-killed)	"	239	-	-
4. Mutton (Imported)	"	-	-	-
5. Pork (Home-killed)	"	117	-	-
6. Pork (Imported)	"	-	-	-
7. Game		-	-	-
8. Poultry		-	-	-
9. Fish		-	-	-
10. Fruit		-	-	-
11. Canned Goods	Cans	3	-	-
12. Bacon		-	-	-
13. Cheese		-	-	-
14. Butter		-	-	-
15. Lard		-	-	-
16. Eggs		-	-	-
17. Other Foods		-	-	-
18. C.C. Meats (Imported)		-	-	-
19. C. Ham (Imported)		-	-	-

APPENDIX 5FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

ANNUAL REPORT of the Public Health Inspector in respect of the year 1958 for the Rural District of Glendale in the County of Northumberland.

## Part 1 of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to Health

Premises	M/c line No.	Number on Register	Number of			M/c line No.
			Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted	
(1) Factories in which Secs. 1 2 3 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	1	32	16	-	-	1
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	23	8	-	-	2
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	3	3	-	-	-	3
T O T A L S		58	24	-	-	

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	M/c line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which pro- secutions were in- stituted
		Found	Remedied	Referred		
To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector					
Want of cleanliness	2	2	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	2	2	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defective drainage of floors	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences						
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	3	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against Act (not incl. offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L S	2	8	7	-	-	-



## RURAL HOUSING SURVEY &amp; WAITING LIST FOR COUNCIL HOUSES

Total No. of houses to be surveyed	R.V limits of survey	State of Survey			Total No. of houses surveyed	Classifications of Houses surveyed and numbers					Totals of Columns I - V	Houses condemned but occupied	Overcrowded Houses	Applications for new houses
		Completed	In progress	Not yet completed		I	II	III	IV	V				
2,405	£20	2,405	-	-	2,405	1,291	271	128	390	325	2,405	21	Fluctuates due to moving agricultural population	86

I	Satisfactory in all respects
II	Minor defects. Cost under £150
III	Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement. Cost over £150

#### IV Appropriate for reconditioning. Housing Act, 1949 - 1952.

Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at a reasonable cost (i.e. in excess of £800)

FORM OF SURVEY. Parish by Parish (See Appendix I)

Standard of Survey		Method of Inspection		IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - HOUSING ACTS, 1949 - 1952						
Under Housing Act	County	Detailed	Brief	Compromise	Applications dealt with by R.D.C.			Applications submitted to MHLG		
					Received	Approved	Rejected	Under consideration	Number sent	Number Approved
-	-	-	-	-	49	49	-	-	-	-

N.B. The Council maintains a register of applications for new houses. This is kept for the following places only with number of applicants to each place. This is at 1st January, 1959.

WOLGER	45	LOWICK	8	BOWSDEN	2	MILFIELD	21	CHATTON	6	BRANXTON	-	WARK	4
--------	----	--------	---	---------	---	----------	----	---------	---	----------	---	------	---

APPENDIX 7HOUSING TABULAR STATEMENT FOR YEAR 1958

NEW HOUSES COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR		WITH STATE ASSISTANCE	UNAIDED	TOTAL
(a)	By Local Authority	32	-	32
(b)	By any other Housing Authority	-	-	-
(c)	By Private Persons	7	1	8

Total number of inhabited houses in the district 2,650

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY

1. Has Survey been completed for the whole of the district?

(If the answer is "Yes" please show in the table below the position at the end of the year as affected by any reconditionings or demolitions since the Survey. If "No" state the classifications so far as has been ascertained to date)

Category	Classification	Number
1	Satisfactory in all respects	1,291
2	Minor defects	271
3	Requiring repair, structural alterations or improvement	128
4	Appropriate for reconditioning and included under Category 3	390
5	Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense	325

If the Survey is incomplete, approximately how many houses are still to be inspected?

2. Closing and Demolition of Houses

A. Formal Action

- Number of houses demolished during 1958, as a result of Clearance Schemes or other formal action..... 12
- Number of houses included in above which were from pre-war confirmed Clearance Areas..... -
- Number of houses closed but not demolished as a result of formal action..... -

B. Informal Action

- Number of houses closed but not demolished as a result of informal action and not included in above..... -

3. Reconditioning and Repair

Number of houses made fit during 1958 by procedure under either:-

Housing or Public Health Acts:

- As a result of informal action ..... 36
- By owners as a result of statutory notice ..... -
- By Local Authority in default of owners ..... -

4. Improvement Grants - Housing Act, 1949

- (a) Applications submitted to Local Authority during year ..... 49
- (b) Applications rejected by Local Authority ..... -
- (c) Applications forwarded to Ministry (not now generally applicable as Local Authority approve).. -
- (d) Applications rejected by Ministry (not now generally applicable as Local Authority approve).. -
- (e) Applications approved ..... 49
- (f) Total number of applications approved in your area since inception of scheme ..... 462

If any houses were not included in the above table were approved for grant under Hill Farming Act please state number ..... -

LIST OF BYELAWS IN FORCE IN DISTRICT

Date of Adoption	Name of Byelaw
1953	Building Byelaws
20.4.50	Byelaws as to Food Handling
20.10.37	Tents, Vans & Sheds
14.10.54	Byelaw made under Section 17 of the Water Act, 1954, for preventing waste, undue consumption, misuse or contamination of water supplies







